UNITED
NATIONS

E

Economic and Social
Council

Distr.
LIMITED

E/1997/L.23/Add.1
8 July 1997

Original: ENGLISH

Substantive session of 1997
Geneva, 30 June-25 July 1997
Agenda item 7

REPORTS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
OF SUBSIDIARY BODIES

Compendium of draft proposals from subsidiary bodies of the Economic and Social Council requiring action by the Council or brought to its attention

Note by the Secretariat

Addendum

This addendum contains a complete list of draft proposals requiring action by the Council or brought to its attention by the Commission on Human Rights, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, functional commissions of the Council, as well as by the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, a standing committee of the Council. Texts of draft resolutions and draft decisions from the Commission on Narcotic Drugs are also included in the document. Owing to the unavailability of draft proposals in all official languages at the time of preparation of this document, texts of proposals from the Commission on Human Rights, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, and the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations will be found in the complete reports of the respective bodies, which will be before the Council at the time of consideration of the relevant agenda item.

GE.97-62559 (E)

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I. FUNCTIONAL COMMISSIONS

A. Commission on Human Rights

1. Matters calling for action by the Council
(all draft texts are contained in the report of the Commission (E/1997/23))

2. Matters brought to the attention of the Council
(see the complete report of the Commission)

B. Commission on Narcotic Drugs

1. Matters calling for action by the Council

(a) Draft resolutions

DRAFT RESOLUTION I

Review of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme: strengthening the United Nations machinery for international drug control within the scope of the existing international drug control treaties and in accordance with the basic principles of the Charter of the United Nations

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the seventeenth special session of the General Assembly devoted to the question of international cooperation against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and the adoption by the Assembly, during that special session, on 23 February 1990, of a Political Declaration and Global Programme of Action 1/, including the proclamation of the period from 1991 to 2000 as the United Nations Decade against Drug Abuse,

Taking note of the existing international drug control treaties, the Global Programme of Action and the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control, 2/ which contain a sound and comprehensive framework for drug control activities by States and all the relevant international organizations, and stressing the need for consistency in efforts to implement those activities,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 45/179 of 21 December 1990, by which the Assembly established the United Nations International Drug Control Programme as the single body with the exclusive responsibility for coordinating all drug control activities within the United Nations system and for providing effective leadership in promoting international cooperation in drug control, thereby producing a catalytic impact on other international and national bodies,

Recognizing with appreciation the valuable work done by the International Narcotics Control Board in encouraging Member States to adhere to the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 3/ and to ensure the comprehensive implementation of the provisions of that Convention,

Recognizing that Governments have the main responsibility for implementing the international drug control treaties, and emphasizing that the United Nations system has an important role in strengthening the national capacity to do so,

Deeply alarmed by the magnitude of the increasingly rising trend in the illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, which are a grave and persistent threat to the health and well-being of millions of people, youth in particular, in all countries of the world,

Noting that contributions to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme have hitherto been made by a limited number of States, and that the future of the Programme depends on the retention of existing donors and an enhanced donor base,

Expressing appreciation to donors for their contributions, which have been essential to the growth of the Programme as a centre of excellence,

Recognizing that to maintain and enhance its activities, the Programme depends on general-purpose funds as well as earmarked funds,

Recognizing that the provision of appropriate and sufficient policy guidance is essential to the success of the Programme, and recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/38 of 21 June 1991, in which the Council called upon the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to give policy guidance to the Programme and to monitor its activities,

Taking note of the progress of the ad hoc open-ended informal inter-sessional working group established by the Commission at its thirty-ninth session for the purpose of considering options for improving the work of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies, in particular its agenda and organization, and of examining the role of the Commission as the governing body of the Programme, as well as possible options designed to enhance active participation by more Member States,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 51/64 of 12 December 1996, in which the Assembly decided to convene a special session in June 1998 to consider, inter alia, special measures to strengthen international cooperation in addressing the problem of illicit drugs,

1. Recognizes that the extraordinary and unrelentingly high levels of illicit use, cultivation, production and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and of illicit drug trafficking necessitate a comprehensive review of the international drug control machinery in place, including institutional arrangements and approaches in the light of the work of the task force on reform of the United Nations established by the Secretary-General, giving due consideration to questions of governance and improved policy guidance from Member States, particularly with reference to the threat to the security of States arising from the use, consumption and production of and trafficking in illicit drugs;

2. Concludes that the general decline in resources allocated to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme from both regular and extrabudgetary sources seriously impairs the efforts of the international community against illicit trafficking in and abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and requires innovative solutions for funding;

3. Reaffirms the leadership role of the Programme as the main focus for concerted international action for drug abuse control and as the international coordinator of drug control activities, particularly within the United Nations system;

4. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To convene a small group of experts, selected after appropriate consultations, inter alia with Governments, and with due regard to equitable geographical distribution and relevant sectoral expertise, to undertake a comprehensive review of how the efforts against illicit drugs have evolved within the United Nations system since the creation of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme pursuant to General Assembly resolution 45/179, with the aim of identifying measures to strengthen future international cooperation against illicit drugs;

(b) To instruct the expert group, inter alia, to identify any measures necessary to strengthen the core activities of the Programme, taking into account the work of the task force on reform of the United Nations established by the Secretary-General and the ability of the United Nations system to perform its increasing tasks in the light of existing mandates;

(c) To prepare a progress report on the issues identified by the expert group, to be submitted to the General Assembly at its special session on international drug control, to be held in June 1998;

(d) To prepare a final report based on the work of the expert group, taking into account the views expressed, during the special session of the General Assembly, on how to strengthen the United Nations machinery for international drug control, to be submitted to the Commission on narcotic drugs at its forty-second session;

5. Decides that the work of the expert group should be financed entirely through voluntary funds, and urges Member States to provide financial and other support.

1/ See resolution S-17/2, annex.

2/ E/1990/39 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1.

3/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

DRAFT RESOLUTION II

Demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1979/8 of 9 May 1979, 1980/20 of 30 April 1980, 1981/8 of 6 May 1981, 1982/12 of 30 April 1982, 1983/3 of 24 May 1983, 1984/21 of 24 May 1984, 1985/16 of 28 May 1985, 1986/9 of 21 May 1986, 1987/31 of 26 May 1987, 1988/10 of 25 May 1988, 1989/15 of 22 May 1989, 1990/31 of 24 May 1990, 1991/43 of 21 June 1991, 1992/30 of 30 July 1992, 1995/19 of 24 July 1995 and 1996/22 of 23 July 1996,

Emphasizing that the need to balance the global licit supply of opiates against the legitimate demand for opiates for medical and scientific purposes is central to the international strategy and policy of drug abuse control,

Noting the fundamental need for international cooperation and solidarity with the traditional supplier countries in drug abuse control in general, and in the universal application of the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 1/ in particular,

Having considered the Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1996, 2/ in which the Board points out that in 1995 global consumption of opiates exceeded the production of opiate raw materials, and noting that efforts were made by the two traditional supplier countries, India and Turkey, to maintain, together with other producing countries, the balance between supply and demand,

Noting the importance of opiates in pain relief therapy as advocated by the World Health Organization,

1. Urges all Governments to continue contributing to the maintenance of a balance between the licit supply of and demand for opiates for medical and scientific needs, the achievement of which would be facilitated by maintaining, insofar as their constitutional and legal systems permit, support to the traditional supplier countries, and to cooperate in preventing the proliferation of sources of production and manufacture for export;

2. Urges Governments of all producing countries to adhere strictly to the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, and to take effective measures to prevent illicit production or diversion of opiate raw materials to illicit channels;

3. Urges consumer countries to assess their needs for opiates realistically, and to communicate those needs to the International Narcotics Control Board, in order to ensure easy supply;

4. Commends the Board for its efforts in monitoring the implementation of the relevant Economic and Social Council resolutions and, in particular:

(a) In urging the Governments concerned to adjust global production of opiate raw materials to a level corresponding to actual licit needs and to avoid unforeseen imbalances between licit supply of and demand for opiates caused by the sales of products manufactured from seized and confiscated drugs;

(b) In arranging informal meetings, during sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, with the main States importing and producing opiate raw materials;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the text of the present resolution to all Governments for consideration and implementation.

1/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 520, No. 7515.

2/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.97.XI.3.

DRAFT RESOLUTION III

Baku Accord on Regional Cooperation against Illicit Cultivation, Production, Trafficking, Distribution and Consumption of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and their Precursors

The Economic and Social Council,

Convinced that the Baku Accord on Regional Cooperation against Illicit Cultivation, Production, Trafficking, Distribution and Consumption of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and their Precursors, will contribute to the enhancement of the struggle against illicit trafficking in drugs,

1. Takes note of the Baku Accord on Regional Cooperation against Illicit Cultivation, Production, Trafficking, Distribution and Consumption of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and their Precursors, the text of which is annexed to the present resolution;

2. Urges Member States, in accordance with the provisions of the Baku Accord, to take all appropriate measures at the national and international levels to continue to combat the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances in all its forms;

3. Invites the Secretary-General to inform all Member States, relevant specialized agencies and entities of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations of the adoption of the Baku Accord;

4. Urges Member States to take, as appropriate, all necessary measures to implement the Baku Accord in accordance with their national legislation;

5. Invites Member States to promote public campaigns, including the use of the mass media, to enhance public awareness of drug abuse and drug prevention programmes.

ANNEX

Baku Accord on Regional Cooperation against Illicit Cultivation, Production, Trafficking, Distribution and Consumption of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and their Precursors

A. Nature and extent of the problem

1. The Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East opened its thirty-second session at Baku on 17 February 1997 with an expanded membership, better representing the diverse character of the region as a whole and of its subregions, and affording greater possibilities for more in-depth discussion of the illicit drug-trafficking situation and its impact on the region, and of new cooperative modalities for effective counteraction. The new composition of the Subcommission is indicative of global developments in illicit drug trafficking, which are reflected in conditions in some States in the Near and Middle East.

2. The expanding and complex system of global organized drug crime, involving cultivation, production, trafficking, distribution and consumption activities, which penetrate various sectors, has already left its mark on the region. Associated criminal activities, especially narcotics-related terrorism and the arms trade, have assumed alarming proportions, in spite of law enforcement efforts.

3. The consequences of illicit drug trafficking in the Near and Middle East are a mirror image of developments at the global level, characterized by the erosion of the hard-won benefits of development, the diversion of some countries from their developmental path, the destabilization of the socio-economic order, the destruction of the moral and social fabric of society and the undermining of the quality of life of the peoples of the region.

4. As the illicit traffic in and abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances are serious and growing concerns in the region, the development of an accurate annual estimate of the situation and trends is essential to the successful development and implementation of regional strategies and subregional programmes. An accurate assessment of the magnitude and dimensions of the illicit drug problem in the region is the necessary starting point for both rational policy-making and the promotion of public awareness. In the absence of a reliable and comprehensive intelligence assessment, substantial misconceptions might arise and resources might be misallocated. Moreover, early detection and subsequent action aimed at controlling emerging problems might become extremely difficult.

B. Declaration

We, representatives of the States members of the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East,

Having gathered at the thirty-second session of the Subcommission, held at Baku from 17 to 21 February 1997, to consider the Baku Accord on Regional Cooperation against Illicit Cultivation, Production, Trafficking, Distribution and Consumption of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and their Precursors,

Deeply concerned about the spread of drug abuse in the region and its effects on youth and on future generations,

Also deeply concerned about the rising illicit cultivation of narcotic crops and illicit production of and trafficking in drugs, which pose the main threat to the political, economic, social and cultural structure and stability of the region,

Reaffirming our commitment to combat the multidimensional problems involving illicit drugs,

Convinced that concerted action and comprehensive, well-coordinated programmes are the only means by which to fight problems involving illicit drugs,

Have agreed on the following:

1. Nationally and regionally coordinated strategies should be developed for the implementation of the mandates and recommendations contained in the Global Programme of Action adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session, 1/ on 23 February 1990, the Tehran Declaration adopted by the Ministerial-level Conference at the twenty-ninth session of the Subcommission, held at Tehran in 1992, and other relevant international drug control instruments;

2. Training in the field of drug law enforcement is a priority for many States of the region, and interested national authorities should seek the assistance of competent intergovernmental bodies in the development of inter-agency, multidisciplinary training courses for law enforcement officials of the region, taking into account socio-economic differences, as well as evaluating on an ongoing basis the relevance and impact of all training material and programmes in their respective national circumstances;

3. Efforts should be made by the international community and intergovernmental bodies and organizations to establish cooperative relations with the authorities in Afghanistan in order to assist in the eradication of illicit cultivation, production and trafficking of narcotic drugs, especially in the drug-producing areas of the country, and to provide them with packages of aid and the means of economic reform, such as human development and capacity-building, mobilization of resources and industrial development to enable them to resort to alternative sources of income, which would provide better economic possibilities for future generations;

4. Focal points should be established in the capital cities of States members of the Subcommission in order to improve cooperation and coordination at the national and regional levels, and their titles and addresses should be communicated to their counterparts in the region to enable them to undertake the following action:

(a) To discuss with each other, as frequently as necessary, operational drug-control matters and other modi operandi;

(b) To develop drug intelligence networks to ensure the rapid and secure exchange of information on all illicit drug-trafficking operations;

(c) To share expertise and knowledge in drug law enforcement;

(d) To promote field visits for drug-control officers in the region in order to build up mutual confidence and trust, which are conducive to smooth operations;

(e) To exchange information on drug-trafficking trends and trend indicators, as well as intelligence information on the movement of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, precursors and methods of concealing assets, bearing in mind the fact that criminal organizations employ a wide range of sophisticated financial mechanisms, including corporate entities and offshore financial havens, to conceal the origin of their funds;

(f) To exchange skills and techniques used in the detection, investigation and suppression of offences involving illicit drug trafficking and the collection of evidence;

(g) To cooperate and coordinate efforts towards the use of controlled delivery in cases relating to trafficking in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors and to money-laundering;

(h) To harmonize drug legislation, in particular with regard to the application of adequate penalties for drug offences;

(i) To facilitate mutual cooperation regarding the identification, seizure, forfeiture and sharing of proceeds proven to be derived from drug-related criminality;

5. All States should be urged to take effective action to control and prevent the diversion of substances frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, as well as the materials and equipment used in their manufacture. In particular, States of the region should:

(a) Consider notifying the Secretary-General, under the provisions of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, 2/ article 12, paragraph 10 (a), that any country exporting to them a substance in Table I of the Convention should supply them with advance notification of such export, and request that such notification be extended to cover substances in Table II as well;

(b) Accede, if they are exporters of substances in Table I or II of the 1988 Convention, to the request of the International Narcotics Control Board to provide such pre-export notifications voluntarily to importing countries, even in the absence of a specific request for such notification;

6. States of the region should require import authorizations for all substances in Schedules III and IV of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971; 3/

7. All States in the region should be urged to adopt further legislative and administrative measures to prevent and sanction money-laundering;

8. All States members of the Subcommission should be urged to make every effort to ensure that the present Accord becomes generally known and is observed and implemented in full in accordance with their domestic laws;

9. The international community should be requested to assist and cooperate in the development of illicit crop eradication programmes and to promote alternative development programmes;

10. As proposed in the international drug control treaties, the international community, including intergovernmental bodies, should assist transit countries in enhancing their capabilities to suppress illicit drug trafficking;

11. The international community, including intergovernmental bodies, should provide financial assistance to States of the region that lack technical equipment, and in which the Government exercises control over licit drugs and combats illicit trafficking;

12. To stem the flow of illicit drugs, reducing illicit drug demand is as important as reducing illicit drug supply and trafficking. Significant progress in drug control cannot be made without that balanced approach. Prevention and demand reduction must be intensified and accorded the high priority that they deserve;

13. Comprehensive preventive programmes must be designed to emphasize a multisectoral and intersectoral approach as an integral part of national development planning. They should focus on protecting young people, who are at risk of becoming consumers and traffickers, and should safeguard their well-being and quality of life, thereby maintaining a drug-free society. Using all preventive, educational, medical and legal information available, such programmes should raise the awareness of youth of the negative consequences of drug abuse, and should be tailored individually to target specific groups of potential young abusers;

14. In order to maintain the traditional privacy of the family recognized in most States in the region, States members of the Subcommission should consider ensuring anonymity to any abuser who undergoes medical examination, treatment and rehabilitation;

15. All States should be called upon to strengthen their national legal and judicial systems in conformity with the existing international drug control treaties, in order to improve and carry out effective drug-control activities in cooperation with other States;

16. States in the region should consider facilitating the extradition of persons accused of drug-trafficking offences and refrain from granting political asylum or other forms of protection to such persons;

17. All States should recognize the negative impact on anti-trafficking activities by customs, border-control and law enforcement authorities created by absence or loss of effective exercise of sovereignty in any part of a State because of internal strife, foreign occupation or other causes, which may give rise to illicit transit traffic in drugs, and should condemn any violation of national borders and territorial integrity;

18. The Subcommission should continue to meet on an annual basis in a capital city of the region;

19. The Secretary-General is invited to consider, upon request by interested Governments, how the various elements contained in the present Accord might be carried out, and to examine with them the most suitable modalities for following up appropri te activities, at the national, regional and international levels;

20. The Secretary-General is also invited to transmit the text of the present Accord to all States Members of the United Nations to serve as a background document for the special session of the General Assembly devoted to the fight against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and related activities, to be held in June 1998.

1/ See resolution S-17/2, annex.

2/ Official Records of the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Vienna, 25 November-20 December 1988, vol. I (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XI.5).

3/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

DRAFT RESOLUTION IV

Working languages of the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its decision 1993/246 of 27 July 1993 and its decision 1996/248 of 23 July 1996, by which it authorized the enlargement of the membership of the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East,

Noting that, of a total membership of 24 States, 6 States, namely Azerbaijan, Kazakstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan use Russian as the working lingua franca of their drug law enforcement agencies,

1. Decides that the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East shall use Arabic, English and Russian as its working languages for future sessions;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to adopt the necessary measures and provide the financial resources required for the implementation of the present resolution.

DRAFT RESOLUTION V

Contribution to the strengthening of the Global Programme of Action: anti-drug strategy in the Americas

The Economic and Social Council,

Conscious of the importance of the implementation of the Global Programme of Action adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session, on 23 February 1990, 1/ and recognizing the necessity of strengthening the mechanisms and principles contained therein,

1. Welcomes the joint efforts of States of the Americas to achieve the approval and adoption of a strategy for dealing with the drugs problem in the Americas, in strict conformity with the principles of international law and with due regard for the principles of shared responsibility, comprehensiveness and a balanced approach to action aimed at reducing both demand and supply, on a global and multidisciplinary basis;

2. Takes note with satisfaction of the document entitled "Anti-drug strategy in the hemisphere", 2/ approved by the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission of the Organization of American States at its twentieth regular session, held at Buenos Aires in October 1996, and signed at Montevideo in December 1996;

3. Urges the international community to take due account of the anti-drug strategy in the hemisphere as a significant contribution to the strengthening of the Global Programme of Action adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session.

1/ See resolution S-17/2, annex.

2/ E/CN.7/1997/CRP.12 and Corr.1.

DRAFT RESOLUTION VI

Implementation of comprehensive measures to counter the illicit manufacture, trafficking and abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants and their precursors

The Economic and Social Council,

Deeply concerned about the economic and social consequences of the rapid and widespread increase in the illicit manufacture, trafficking and abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants listed in the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 1/ and their analogues,

Concerned about the continued availability to drug traffickers of chemicals listed in Table I and Table II of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, 2/ and about the emergence of substitute chemicals and different processes used in the illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants,

Aware of the progress made in the regulation and monitoring of shipments of controlled chemicals, resulting from cooperation between the competent national and regional authorities of a number of States and the assistance of the International Narcotics Control Board,

Recognizing the need for the establishment of a mechanism for the rapid exchange of information on shipments of concern of listed precursor chemicals, and on suspicious shipments of those chemicals in particular,

Also recognizing the important role of the Board in monitoring and facilitating the implementation of measures designed to strengthen cooperation in preventing the diversion of chemicals into illicit manufacture of psychotropic substances and the diversion of psychotropic substances from licit manufacture and trade into illicit trafficking,

Welcoming the continuing efforts of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the Board to address, in a comprehensive way, problems of amphetamine-type stimulants, including activities related to the recommendations of the Expert Meeting on Amphetamine-type Stimulants, held at Shanghai, China, from 25 to 29 November 1996,

Noting with appreciation the study entitled Amphetamine-type Stimulants: a Global Review, 3/ the report of the Expert Meeting on Amphetamine-type Stimulants, 4/ the Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1996, 5/ and the report entitled Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1996 on the Implementation of Article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, 6/

Welcoming the multifaceted nature of the recommendations contained in the report of the Expert Meeting on Amphetamine-type Stimulants, which cover prevention, education, information, precursor control, legislation and regulation of amphetamine-type stimulants and their precursors,

Also welcoming the multilateral initiative jointly proposed by the United States of America and the European Union to prevent the diversion of precursor chemicals from international commerce,

Stressing the importance of the initiative of the European Union involving the launching of an early-warning mechanism, and welcoming its willingness to share experiences with Member States and with the United Nations International Drug Control Programme,

Recalling its resolutions 1995/20 of 24 July 1995 and 1996/29 of 24 July 1996,

I

GENERAL MEASURES

1. Takes note with appreciation of the recommendations of the Expert Meeting on Amphetamine-type Stimulants, held at Shanghai, China, from 25 to 29 November 1996, and encourages Governments to review the report of the Expert Meeting and all its recommendations thoroughly, with a view to the adoption of an appropriate decision on those recommendations by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-first session;

2. Urges Governments, prior to their endorsement by the Commission, to give serious consideration to implementing, to the extent possible, the recommendations of the Expert Meeting on Amphetamine-type Stimulants;

3. Requests the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, drawing on extrabudgetary resources:

(a) To continue work in the field of amphetamine-type stimulants and to translate the recommendations of the Expert Meeting on Amphetamine-type Stimulants into a practical action plan for subregional, regional and international implementation, as appropriate;

(b) To develop the recommendations of the Expert Meeting on Amphetamine-type Stimulants into an appropriate format for consideration by the Commission at its forty-first session, with a view to making recommendations for endorsement by the General Assembly at its special session devoted to the fight against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and related activities, to be held in June 1998;

4. Requests Governments and regional organizations, as they establish mechanisms for the collection of data on the licit and illicit manufacture, trafficking and use of amphetamine-type stimulants and their precursors, to cooperate and coordinate with the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the International Narcotics Control Board;

5. Urges Governments to take the necessary measures for effective compliance with the provisions of the international drug control treaties relating to the advertisement of drugs, particularly those described in the report of the Expert Meeting on Amphetamine-type Stimulants;

6. Invites the Executive Director of the Programme, drawing on extrabudgetary resources, to consider the use of the Internet and other media tools to disseminate accurate and reliable information on amphetamine-type stimulants and their precursors;

7. Urges Governments to ensure rational use of medically prescribed amphetamine-type stimulants and, in particular, to monitor the safety and efficacy of their long-term administration.

II

MEASURES TO COUNTER THE ILLICIT MANUFACTURE, TRAFFICKING AND ABUSE OF AMPHETAMINE-TYPE STIMULANTS

1. Invites Governments and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, drawing on extrabudgetary resources where necessary, in collaboration with interested non-governmental organizations, to initiate and regularly evaluate public awareness campaigns, targeted at all levels of society, on the adverse health, social and economic consequences of amphetamine-type stimulants, and, in general, to strengthen demand reduction efforts at both national and international levels;

2. Requests the Executive Director of the Programme, drawing on extrabudgetary resources, and the Director-General of the World Health Organization, with the assistance of Governments:

(a) To identify, document and disseminate information on evidence-based practices applied in primary and secondary intervention in cases involving the abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants;

(b) To continue improving the level of understanding of, and developing the scientific basis necessary for, adequate policy-making, by undertaking, and coordinating as necessary, studies of an international nature on the health consequences, including treatment, and on the social, cultural and economic consequences of abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants;

3. Urges concerned Governments, in cooperation with relevant international organizations, such as the International Criminal Police Organization and the World Customs Organization, to establish regional and subregional initiatives for the exchange of information and technical cooperation, in order to promote coordinated international action in the fight against illicit demand for and supply of amphetamine-type stimulants and their precursors;

4. Requests the Executive Director of the Programme, drawing on extrabudgetary resources, to promote the further development of the drug profiling/signature analysis project in support of scientific approaches to law enforcement, and to provide Member States with technical support for profiling programmes designed to identify the sources and routes of illicit manufacture and trafficking;

5. Requests Governments to provide available evidence and data to the International Narcotics Control Board on chemicals frequently used in the

illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants, and requests the Board to assess that information for possible inclusion in a limited international special surveillance list to be established for use by the international community;

6. Urges Governments:

(a) To consider applying civil, criminal and administrative sanctions to those who knowingly supply non-controlled chemicals for the illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants;

(b) To establish mechanisms for international cooperation between law enforcement and other relevant agencies, in order to support investigations where competent national authorities were able to determine that non-controlled chemicals were being used for the illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants;

7. Urges Governments, in States where illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants exists:

(a) To improve, in particular by a system of licensing and inspection, the monitoring of the domestic manufacture and distribution of key precursors of amphetamine-type stimulants listed in Table I of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988;

(b) To support research by competent authorities in order to determine which non-controlled chemical substances are being used in the illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants;

8. Requests the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, drawing on extrabudgetary resources, in consultation with the International Narcotics Control Board, to assist Governments, as required, by providing technical advice on ways of establishing which non-controlled chemical substances are being used in the illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants;

9. Urges Governments to establish the necessary legal basis for the prevention of the clandestine manufacture of and trafficking in new amphetamine-type stimulants, and for that purpose:

(a) To exchange information about the new non-controlled amphetamine-type stimulants with other concerned Governments;

(b) To consider developing flexible and anticipatory scheduling approaches for analogues of controlled substances and other substitutes, for example, by the emergency scheduling of structurally similar groups, or by the establishment of controls based on similarities in structure or pharmacological effects;

(c) To cooperate in ensuring the compatibility of such legislation;

10. Urges the Executive Director of the Programme, drawing on extrabudgetary resources, to initiate a review of the various means, such as generic scheduling, used by Governments to control amphetamine-type stimulants and their by-products or analogues that can be obtained by chemical modification, and that produce similar pharmacological effects, with the aim of facilitating discussion at all levels within the United Nations system, in order to curb the proliferation of those substances.

III

VERIFICATION OF THE LEGITIMACY OF TRANSACTIONS

1. Requests Governments to make every effort to verify the legitimacy of individual transactions involving precursors of amphetamine-type stimulants listed in Table I and, where possible, those listed in Table II of the 1988 Convention, using the guidelines disseminated by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme for use by national authorities in preventing the diversion of precursors and essential chemicals, which were endorsed by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1993/40 of 27 July 1993;

2. Requests Governments of States exporting those precursors referred to in paragraph 1 above, prior to permitting shipments to proceed, to inquire with the authorities of importing States about the legitimacy of transactions of concern, and to inform the International Narcotics Control Board of the action taken, particularly when they do not receive any reply to their enquiries;

3. Also requests Governments of States exporting such precursors to inform the States concerned and the Board as soon as possible, if export orders are cancelled pending a reply to enquiries made to importing States;

4. Requests Governments of both importing and exporting States, in cooperation with the Board, to take appropriate action to protect the legitimate interests of industries that cooperate in inquiries to verify the legitimacy of transactions involving the precursors specified in paragraph 1 above;

5. Also requests Governments of importing and exporting States to take steps to initiate a cooperative, rapid and effective exchange of information, with each other and with the Board, concerning stopped or cancelled shipments of such precursors, in order to alert Governments of other States that might be targeted as points of diversion;

6. Encourages Governments to consider making voluntary contributions to assist the Programme in the implementation of the present resolution;

7. Requests the Secretary General to transmit the present resolution to all Governments for consideration and implementation as a matter of priority.

1/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

2/ Official Records of the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Vienna, 25 November-20 December 1988, vol. I (United Nations publication, Sales No. E. 94.XI.5).

3/ Amphetamine-type Stimulants: a Global Review, UNDCP Technical Series No.3 (Vienna, 1996).

4/ E/CN.7/1997/6.

5/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.97.XI.3.

6/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.97.XI.4.

(b) Draft decisions

DRAFT DECISION I

Provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-first session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

At its ... plenary meeting, on ... 1997, the Economic and Social Council approved the following provisional agenda and documentation for the regular segment of the forty-first session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs:

1. Election of officers.

2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

Documentation

Annotated provisional agenda

3. Policy issues for action by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme.

Documentation

Activities of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme: report of the Executive Director

4. Implementation of the international drug control treaties:

(a) International Narcotics Control Board;

Documentation

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1997

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1997 on the implementation of article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988

(b) Changes in the scope of control of substances;

Documentation

[Report of the Secretary-General (as necessary)]

(c) Other matters arising from the international drug control treaties.

Documentation

[Note by the Secretariat (as necessary)]

5. Monitoring of the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control and other coordination matters.

Documentation

Coordination of drug control activities within the United Nations system: note by the Secretariat

6. Administrative and budgetary matters.

Documentation

[Note by the Executive Director (as necessary)]

7. Provisional agenda for the forty-second session of the Commission and future work.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat

8. Other matters.

Documentation

[Note by the Secretariat (as necessary)]

9. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its forty-first session.

DRAFT DECISION II

Organization of work of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-first session

At its ... plenary meeting, on ... 1997, the Economic and Social Council, having considered its resolution 1996/17 of 23 July 1996, in which it requested the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to act as preparatory body for the special session of the General Assembly devoted to the fight against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and related activities, to be held in 1998, and in the light of progress made by the Commission in that capacity at its fortieth session, decided that, at its forty-first session, the Commission should meet for three days for its regular segment and five days for its special segment, on the understanding that, should the Commission be in a position to complete its regular segment earlier, it would immediately begin its special segment.

DRAFT DECISION III

Initial programme budget for the biennium 1998-1999 and second and final revision of the programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme

At its ... plenary meeting, on ... 1997, the Economic and Social Council decided that a reconvened session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs should be held in December 1997 to approve the initial programme budget for the

biennium 1998-1999 and the second and final revision of the programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme. Similar reconvened sessions should in future be held in December of odd years to approve the initial programme budget for the following biennium and the final version of the programme budget for the biennium that is drawing to a close, and to deal with any related administrative or budgetary matters.

DRAFT DECISION IV

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board

At its ... plenary meeting, on ... 1997, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1996.

DRAFT DECISION V

Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

At its ... plenary meeting, on ... 1997, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its fortieth session.

2. Matters brought to the attention of the Council

C. Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

1. Matters calling for action by the Council
(all draft texts are contained in the report of the Commission (E/1997/30)

2. Matters brought to the attention of the Council
(see the complete report of the Commission)

II. STANDING COMMITTEES

Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

1. Matters calling for action by the Council
(all draft texts are contained in the report of the Committee (E/1997/90))

2. Matters brought to the attention of the Council
(see the complete report of the Committee)

UNITED
NATIONS

E

Economic and Social
Council

Distr.
LIMITED

E/1997/L.23/Add.2
22 July 1997

Original: ENGLISH

Substantive session of 1997
Geneva, 30 June-25 July 1997
Agenda item 7

REPORTS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF SUBSIDIARY BODIES

Compendium of draft proposals from subsidiary bodies of the Economic and Social Council requiring action by the Council or brought to its attention

Note by the Secretariat

Addendum

The following decision of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights is brought to the attention of the Council.

Extraordinary additional session of the pre-sessional working group of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (20-24 April 1998)

The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,

Underlining the importance attached to the adoption of General Comments,

Noting that it has only been able to adopt seven such General Comments since its establishment in 1987,

Recalling its decision of May 1997 to initiate the drafting of a range of General Comments for consideration and adoption by the Committee over the next two years or so,

Having concluded that the most efficient manner or proceeding is to entrust a working group with responsibility for undertaking a careful initial review and revision of drafts to be prepared by individual members,

Decides to schedule on an exceptional basis from within existing resources, a one-week ad hoc working group meeting of five members specifically designated for that purpose, immediately before its eighteenth session, in April 1998,

Requests the Secretariat to take whatever steps may be necessary to facilitate this meeting.